Critical Condition of Affairs in Far Alaska.

Starving Miners and Desperadoes Threaten the Small Force at the Captain's Command - Company Stores Seized and Doled Out to the Needy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The war department yesterday made public the advices received from Capt. P. H. Ray, of the Eighth infantry, who was sent to Alaska to report on conditions in the mining country.

The reports embrace a period running from October 3 to November 3 and are dated from Circle City and Ft. Yukon. They show a very serious is serious danger at some points of lack | ment. of food, owing in a large measure to the failure of the transportation companies to get in sufficient supplies.

department decide to establish a post Mission or American creek be chosen | States in North Alaska, as the site, with a sub-post, if necessary, at Circle City. The best interests nent garrisons to be located well away from mining towns, so that the troops, if required to act, will not be biased Capt. Ray's report, and adding: by local influences.

On the food question he says:

"The question of food here is a very serious one, and the action of the N. A. T. and T. Co. is causing much friction. I will use my best endeavors to reconcile all differences peaceably and get all people who are without provisions down to Fort Yukon as soon as possible, where there is an abundance of food. I learn that while food is scarce in Dawson City, the miners in the outlying camps are fairly well supplied. The stores (two) are selling very conservatively. The eating houses are all -losed save one.

A report dated Circle City, October 6, deals with the subject of miners' meetings, several of which Capt. Ray witnessed and noted their actions. It shows that Capt. Ray was able to persuade the men at Circle City to take no more provisions than they needed to save themselves from starvation and that they agreed that the agent of the company should open the company's storehouse and check him stores landed by the commission, no part of such stores to be removed without cash payment at the company's own price.

On another occasion the trouble was due to the fact that the master of the Weare would not proceed to Fort Yukon with 50 people belonging in Dawson, who had come down as a volunteer crew, at the request of Manager Healy, to handle her for the round trip, so that they could obtain winter sup plies. The men appealed to Capt. Ray, who says:

"I took them before the agent of the company who, after hearing their case, admitted that the company was responsible, that he would furnish them shelter and food until such time as the river should become passable, and they could reach Fort Yukon. The whole matter has been much aggravated by the drunkenness and inefficiency of the master mariner of the Weare. \* \* \*

Apparently Capt. Ray left Fort Yukon for a time, as under date of that place of November 1, he says that since his return matters have assumed a very serious aspect. The Alaska Commercial Co. had a cache of 400 tons four miles above Fort Yukon, and the N. A. T. and T. Co. a cache at Fort Yukon. The Alaska company's agent reported to him that a meeting was being held to further a movement to seize the company's cache. He adds:

"I went up with Mr. Richardson and soon after arriving there was waited upon by a committee from a miners' meeting who stated their demands; that there were 75 of them and they demanded they be furnished, on credit, with an "outfit of provisions and clothing for nine months." This, Mr. Davis, the agent, declined to do. I explained to them that I would give orders on the stores for food to feed the destitute, but, as the companies offered work at good wages, the able-bodied should accept it and those having money would be allowed to purchase a reasonable outfit of provisions for the balance of the year. I came away without getting any definite answer from them, leaving Lieut. Richardson at the cache for the night. I received a note from him saying he believed they intended to attack the cache storehouse and in all the camps, and more dead are buried beneath the deearly the next morning started from here with 25 men volunteers.

"I could not arm them efficiently, being able to raise only five rifles and a few pistols, so I deemed it wise not to take anything but pistols concealed.

"Soon after starting word came to arrest me should I attempt to go to the cache. When I arrived within onehalf mile of the cache I was met by one man (Noblett), who stated the miners wished to have me come to their camp to talk over the situation, I declined to do. He then came out in his true colors and said they had determined to prevent my going forward by force, and at a signal from him 22 men, armed with rifles, came out of the tim ber and covered the party. Noblett said they had possession of the cache, but as Lieut. Richardson was there, and I had not heard any firing, I knew his statement was false, and said so, at the same time starting on, and told them they might open the fight if they wished to. He then said seizure of the stores, and they were loth to disturb governmental property, that if I would wait a few moments he would consult with the commission, and asked if I was still willing to feed the destitute.

tute, and as long as the companies placement of 5,600 tons. would take wood they were to go to work at the rate of \$5 per cord, and if they could not get work they would be fed, if possible, until the river opened; that bona fide miners could obtain outfits providing they went in the field at

and I went on to the cache, where I added, dispatched to Spain a high-speed the buildings and placed a guard. "This is not a case of worthy desti- rived at Glasgow.

CAPTAIN RAY'S REPORT. tute miners, it is premeditated robbery, and had they been able to get possession of either Lieut. Richardson or myself the cache would have been lost. A number of very desperate and lawless characters have been forced out of Dawson, Northwest Territory. There are quite a number in the camp near the cache, and I learned to-day that they have been quietly securing arms ever since their arrival here and mean mischief. I am securing all the arms

"I only hope the president and congress will sustain my action and treat me with charity should I be found in error. I believe my experience confirms my opinion, formed on my journey here, that some radical steps are necessary to give protection to life and property next summer with the opening of navigation.

"I am still of the opinion it should state of affairs; that trouble is threat- be a military government, with power ened at various places and that there to hunt to the death the lawless ele-

Capt. Ray incloses a copy of a proclamation he issued announcing that in the name of the United States he had In a report dated Circle City, October | taken possession of all stores and prop-3, Capt. Ray recommends, should the erty in the Alaska company's cache "For the purpose of securing from staron the upper river, that the mouth of vation destitute citizens of the United

He also incloses letters from the agent of the two transportation compaof the service, he says, require perma- nies, asking protection of the government, and a report from Lieut. Richardson, detailing matters covered in

"In my judgment, based upon what I observed this morning, and the character of the resolutions and the remarks made in my presence last evening, this movement was no more nor less than a deliberately planned attempt to rob the stores for boodle."

### THE TANANA VALLEY.

A Supplementary Report Made by E. Hazard Wells-Britian Doesn't Own All The

Washington, Feb. 12.—Pursuant to instructions from the acting secretary of war, a special supplementary report has been prepared by Mr. E. Hazard Wells, who acted as agent for the war department in bringing attention to Capt. Ray's dispatches. Mr. Wells has been in the country three times, has traversed interior Alaska in many directions, and has a practical knowledge of the country that is possessed by few persons. He says, among other

"There are undoubtedly large deposits of gold in Alaska, rivaling those of the British Northwest territory. I noticed excellent mineral indications upon the Tanana river and in other localities in 1890. I discovered a true fissure vein of quartz eight feet in diameter with well-defined casing rocks, upon the Upper Tanana. This quartz evidently contained metal. Specimens of which I secured to take out to San Francisco for assay were subsequently lost in a river catastrophe. Numerous creeks entering the Upper Tanana revealed colors of gold in the

"All of the gold-bearing streams of Alaska so far discovered, viz: Birch creek, Miller creek, Forty-mile creek, Sixty-mile creek, Seventy-mile creek, head in the vicinity of the Tanana river, and flow away to the northwest. On the southwestern side, and heading near the Tanana, are the noted Copper and Sushitna rivers, the latter being the gold-bearing stream which recently came into prominence through the placer discoveries on Cook's inlet. The Copper river is popularly supposed to be located in the heart of a mineral belt. It is a reasonable deduction that if all the streams flowing away from the Tanana to the northeast and southwest bear gold, that the Tanana itself must cut through a gold-bearing country. This opinion is shared by nearly all of the old time miners now located in Dawson. Recently excellent prospects were discovered upon an American creek, a tributary to the Yukon, in Alaska, just below Forty-mile creek. Miller creek, Birch creek and other streams within the boundaries of Alaska in the Yukon valley still offer inducements to placer miners. I do not belive that any better mining region will be discovered in Alaska than will be found in the great

#### Tanana valley." SEARCHING THE RUINS.

Looking for More Bodies of Victims of the Pittsburgh Fire.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—The work of searching for bodies in the ruins of Wednesday night's awful fire continues, but no more bodies have been dence: found. The debris is still piled ten feet at 10 a. m., the next day. I at once is- high, however, and as more than a sued a notice taking possession of the score of people are still missing, the cache (copy inclosed) and had copies work will be continued without cessaposted that night on the door of the | tion until it is positively know that no

That more people were killed Chief Humphries of the fire department says there can be no doubt. He saw the walls go down in the midst of a great mass of humanity huddled together in a small space, and while he did me that they had passed a resolution to not care to estimate the number of people killed, he says it will be largely in excess of any estimate yet made. The search for the bodies is attended by great danger, not only from weakening walls, but from 125 tanks of anlydrade known to still be in the smouldering ruins. Anlydrade is ammonia in its most powerful state, and its ignition would result in an explosion which would cause incalculable disaster.

## SUNK BY COLLISION.

The Passenger Steamer Marbella Ran

Afoul of the Warship Galatee. HULL, England, Feb. 12.-The passenger steamer Marbella, bound from here for Hamburg, was sunk by collision with the bow of the British warship Galatee in Hull roads Thursthat as conditions were changed by my day evening. All the passengers and crew were saved. The Galatea was run aground near the entrance to Alexandra rock, at this place, shortly after high water.

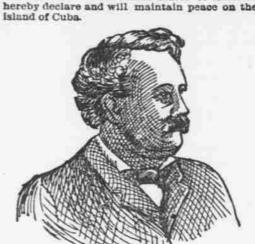
The Marbella was a steel screw steamer. She registered 933 tons. The I stated my terms to feed the desti- Galatea is built of steel, and has a dis-

#### WANTS WORK PUSHED. Spain Anxious for More Warships-A New

Torpedo Boat. London, Feb. 12 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Glasgow says the Spanish government has requested the "In a few moments he (Noblett) re- Clydebank Ship Building Co. to push turned and said they accepted the terms, Spanish work. The company, it is found between 30 and 40 men, who said torpedo boat fully manned by Spanthey had nothing, and I caused all to jards. In addition two torpedo boat be fed. I have hoisted the flag over destroyers are being completed for Spain, the crews for which have arMASON TO THE FRONT.

Vigorous Preamble and Resolution Offered in the Senate—The Illinois Senator Speaks Plain—Declares that the So-Called War in Cuba Must Cease, and that the United States Government Will See that It Does. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Senator Ma-

son of Illinois has presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby requested, to notify Spain and the insurgents of Cuba that the war (so-called) must at once cease, and be discontinued, and that the United States of America



The resolution was preceded by the

following preamble: WHERBAS, The war between Spain and the insurgents of Cuba has continued until all Christendom is shocked by its barbarities. Pretended autonomy has been offered by Spain and refused by the Cubans in arms. The Spaniard, as a war measure, burned the homes and drove the women and children (since known as concentradoes) into fortified towns, where some of them have been starved, others have been murdered, and women and children have been debauched and treated beyond the power of language to describe Daughters of insurgent soldiers have been sold into houses of infamy, and boys of tender years have been shot as spies, under the form of civilized war. American citizens have been driven into the towns and refused an opportunity to work, and left to starve, as a part of the Spanish war measure, until we were compelled !to take, by appropriating funds of the people of the United States, large sums of money to feed and clothe our citizens and to return them to our country, and now, has the Spanish war measure of concentration continued so far that the concentradoes are unfed and starving. naked and filthy, insomuch that disease and death is among them and has spread into our own country. Hundreds of thousands have perished in this way and by this means. The unholy work of extermination goes on the slaughter of innocents and noncombatan's goes on, the flag of truce has been abandoned and extermination or independence of the insurgents must be the final outcome.

The people of the United States are sending money, food and clothing to Cuba to aid the dying Cubans which ought to be furnished by Spain, for the reason that the concentradoes are the legitimate wards of Spain, having been put in their present starving condition as a Spanish war measure, and their care would devolve upon Spain, and would be so regarded by every civilized nation in the world. Under the present charity-seeking of the administration, charitably-disposed citizens of the United States can not contribute money, medicine, food or clothing to the insurgents in the field or hospital, and should any attempt be made to do so, it would be captured and prevented by order of the government of the last election in favor of the independence of Cuba, and the republican party emphasized its opinion as follows:

"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from Euabiding interest the battles of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression. And our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

[Cuban plank in the republican platform adopted by the Republican national convention at St. Louis, June 16, 1896.] The people of the United States do not seek o acquire title to Cuba, nor do they seek to gain advantage in any way, directly or indirect-

ly, of any nation by reason of this barbarism called war. They do not complain of our loss of trade with Cuba, and have patiently borne the assault on the health of the people by the filth of Spanish rule in Cuba. They seek no redress for loss of business or health or money. They have patiently waited, not wishing (even indirectly) to interfere with the affairs of other nations, until the stench on our very borders has passed endurance, and the barbarous situacontinent and a blot upon our Christian civilization. The people of the United States, demanding no personal profit, having no fear and seeking no favor, clear and conscious as to the justice of our position, do, in the presence of the civilized nations of the world, and in the name of justice and liberty, demand that the so-called war in Cuba must

#### A CANNON SHOT. Senator Cannon of Utah Fires His Bow-Chaser at Spain.

Washington, Feb. 9 .- Senator Cannon offered the following resolution for the recognition of the Caban indepen-WHEREAS, The people of the Republic on

Cuba are and of right ought to be free and in-WHEREAS. The continuance of the barbarous warfare of Spain in her attempt to subjugate

the patriots of that republic is in violation of the law of humanity, is a menace to the freedom and progress of the people of the western hemisphere and is full justification for a demand by the government of the United States that Spain shall withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and shall leave the republic and her people to the enjoyment of life. liberty and pursuit of happiness; therefore, be it.

Resolved, By the senate, that the president of the United States is urged to notify the kingdom of Spain that if Spain shall fail to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba on or before the 4th day of March, 1898, the government of the United States will, or that date, recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots, and will within 90 days thereafter assert the independence of the re-

Both of the above resolutions, as also an amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill offered by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, went over under the rules.

## A HEAVY PENALTY.

A Big California Estate Heavily Assessed for Irregularities in Distilling, Etc. FRESNO, Cal., Feb. 9.-The Barton estate vineyard, one of the largest in this country, has been very heavily assessed by the United States government for irregularities in the matter of distilling, the penalty fixed being the unusually heavy fine of \$15,240. The report upon which the big assessment was placed was made by

Al. Griffin, the local revenue officer. The Betrayal of Arangurea. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The department of state has received the report of Consul-General Lee upon the killing of ment and in leave taking of his friends port could be made public it might

ited the vineyard last November with

danger Gen. Lee. Gen. John Cochrane Dead. rane died at his home in this city liners to Havre, and thence will pro-Monday night. Gen. Cochrane was at | seed direct to Madrid. His connection old-time soldier, a member of the Loyal officially with this government has en-Legion and several other military on tirely ceased, and he is henceforth a

LET HIM DOWN EASY.

The Unpleasant De Lome Incident Re-garded as Closed—The Acceptance of His Resignation Taken by Our Government as a Sufficient Settlement-Magnanimous Action that is Likely to be Misunderstood at the Spanish Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- The personal ncident, growing out of the publication of Senor Dupuy De Lome's letter to Senor Canalejas, may be regarded as closed. This has been brought about by the short cablegram sent by Minister Woodford from Madrid, in which he states the minister had resigned and his resignation had been accepted before he (Mr. Woodford) presented the request of the United States that he be

recalled. The officials here feel an interest in learning the details of the happenings for Mr. Woodford's promised full report. But unless this should contain some statement that is not now expected, there is no disposition on the part of the government to protract the closing of this unpleasant incident, and it is not expected that anything in the nature of a demand for an apology will be made.

If a graceful disclaimer should come, that will be taken in the spirit in which it is made; otherwise the matter will be dropped and the relations between the state department and the Spanish legation will run smoothly once more through the medium of Senor Don Juan Dubose, the first secretary and now charge d'affaires.

It can be said for the president that he shows little personal concern in the matter as it stands, and is not disposed to pursue Mr. De Lome in any personal spirit, and with this spirit in the head of the administration the end of the affair may be said to have been reached.

Charge d' Afrires Senor Don Juan Dubosc. Washington, Feb. 12,-As the representative of Spain Senor Don Juan Dubosc called at noon yesterday at the state department and presented in writing the notification of the Spanish government that the resignation of Senor Enrique Dupuy De Lome had been accepted and that Senor Dubose was authorized to represent his government as charge d'affaires ad interim.

The notification was purely formal, giving the facts of transfer, without mention of the incident leading up to it. Having assumed his duties, Mr. Dubose paid a call of respect to the state department. He was not accompanied by Senor De Lome.

The incident is regarded as closed, so far as Spain is concerned. How the United States will regard it, the lega-

tion does not know, of course. Senor Dubose, the new representative of Spain, was seen at the legation. He looks more like an Englishman than a Spaniard, being tall and of heavy build with no Spanish in his accent. His mother was an English woman and he was trained at Oxford. For the present he asked to be excused from discussing Spanish affairs.

## COSTLY FLAMES.

Seven-Story Office Building, the Property of Levi P. Mortone Dstroyed-List of the

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Levi P. Mor ton's seven-story office building, with frontage on Nassau and Ann streets. and known as the Nassau chambers building, was completely destroyed by fire last night. The firemen had a hard battle, and for three hours there was every prospect of a great conflagration.

The Derby Desk Co., occupied both the basement of the building, where Herald Cycle Co.

From the Nassau chambers the fire spread to the four-story building ad-Maduro Brothers on the ground floor was quickly in flames. The loss here, also, will be practically complete. Several firemen were badly cut by flying glass and debris, but none seri-

ously injured. The Murray stationery store occupied a small frontage adjoining the Derby Desk Co., on Nassau street, and the concern has very little, if anything, left. The upper part of the Nassau chambers was occupied by lawyers as offices, and a number of manufacturing concerns also had offices there. All of them suffered severely from the fire.

The Bennett building, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Ann streets, caught fire several times, but was extinguished.

The loss is estimated at present at half a million, the larger share of which will be born, by the Morton interests, although it was stated they are well insured. The Derby Desk Co., and the Maduro

heavy losers. A NEW MOTIVE SUGGESTED.

Brothers are mentioned as the next

Why the Witnesses Against Sheriff Mar-

tin and His Deputies are so Zealous. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.-When court opened yesterday for the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies who are charged with the killing of the strikers at Lattimer, the defense introduced a new feature in the cross-examination by endeavoring to show that the evidence of the witnesses was influenced by the hope of securing damages from the government in the event

## AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Secretary Alger Attends the Cabinet Meeting-Off for Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.-The president and the members of the cabinet were agreeably surprised at the appearance of Secretary Alger at the regular meeting of the cabinet yesterday. This is the first time in eight weeks that he has been able to attend. The secretary looked worn from his long illness and did not remain long at the meet-Revenue Agent B. M. Thomas, who vis. ing, but the great progress he has made towards complete recovery was noticeable.

Getting Ready to Leave. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The retiring Spanish minister is actively engaged in Nestor Aranguren in Cuba. If the reand diplomatic associates in Washington. Some of his chattels have already bring a crisis in a hurry, and might en been sent to New York. It is the present purpose of-Senor De Lome to leave this country early next week. He prob-NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- Gen. John Coch. probably will sail by one of the French private citizen.

# The Currency Question.

BRYAN IN MEXICO.

What He Saw and What He Learned

-Permanence of Bimetallism, What has Bryan seen in Mexico to strengthen his convictions on bimetallism? This question has been freely discussed not only by Americans, but by everyone interested in the money question in this city. Who, indeed, is not interested in the agitation of bimetallism now going on all over the world? Every facility was afforded Mr. Bryan to learn the conditions as they in Madrid Thursday, and are waiting actually exist in this republic by the Mexican government as well as by private individuals. Whether or not he has acquired such information as he desired will not be learned until he shall himself give expression to his opinions. Mr. Willard S. Isham, the editor of the Mexican Trader, a monthly publication devoted to trade and commerce and industrial development, generously as-

> were impracticable supplied him with areports and official data from which to draw correct conclusions. The statistical works presented to Mr. Bryan show that banks have paid dividends averaging about 15 per cent. manufacturing concerns ranging be tween 15 and 20 per cent., while in all these for the past five years over \$100,

sisted Mr. Bryan in his personal exami-

nations, and where such examinations

000,000 have been invested annually. Whether such resultr can be considered as arguments in favor of bimetallism are for the learned men in the science of money to decide; but one thing they prove conclusively, the transference of capital and industries from gold standard countries to Mexico, and the visible effect of this transference of capital is overproduction in the United States, or, what is more correct, "underconsumption," due to rise in exchange. He also learned that the "47-cent dollar," so much decried in the United States, pays taxes, buys land and pays for labor, just the same as it did before the demonetization of silver by the American government; that all kinds of industries are thriving, wages on the

Increase and labor fully employed. While the United States government is wrestling with a deficit, it may be well by way of contrast to give a few figures from the Mexican budget. For the fiscal year 1895-96 the receipts were estimated at \$46,101,825, while they ac tually reached \$50,521,470. For the fiscal year 1896-97 the revenue came to more than in the previous year; and the current 12 months began with an available surplus of \$7,784,975. The Mexexpenditure at \$52,108,485 and the revenue at \$52,109,500.

Under this "47-cent dollar" the textile this letter to account in part for the getically, to prevent it. lowering of wages of the Massachusetts mills. Cotton textile imports from the United States for the first mine months sponding period of the previous year. Raw cotton imported from the United States also fell off largely for the nine serted recently by those in a position to the Nassau and Ann street stores and | tive production. All this growth is the | monopolists will at length be lifted. It result of a silver basis. The gold standthe fire originated, was occupied by the | ard is forcing the Mexican people to manufacture for themselves, and if the work will be thoroughly done. high rate of exchange shall be continued for a few years more Mexico will joining, and the clothing store of not only be in a position to supply her own needs, but will become a formidable factor in the markets of the United

It will be remembered that some metallists who voted for McKinley are months ago when silver took such a true to their convictions. drop it was said by those who were supposed to be more or less informed that for international bimetallism. Will Mexico would be forced to adopt the they put their necks under the yoke and

single standard. can Central, urged the adoption of a policy, which must eventually prevail sliding scale of tariff rates to equalize and which simply treats the two metals the difference in exchange. Such a scale | as they were treated in this country for was prepared and met the approval of a hundred years, that is, with perfect railroad men. This system of tariff equality both in the laws and in the rates, the adoption of which by the executon of the laws? Mexican government was reported as certain by the London press, enhanced the price of Central stocks upon the London market. If there were the least any further step towards gold monoprobability of its adoption that probability has ceased to exist, from the fact among others, of the plea put forth that it would raise the price of stocks and give larger dividends. The promoters of this scheme had overlooked the one important fact, that this government is not in the habit of adopting measures for the benefit of corporations, unless such measures shall work for the good of the common people also. Another reason why such a system of tariff rates could not be adopted is because it would be tantamount to the adoption of the gold standard itself, for it would depreciate the Mexican dollar and subject it to all

the whims of the monometallists. From the best information I have been able to obtain I venture the assertion that the Mexican government will never go on a gold basis for two reasons, first because it would bring untold hardships upon the great producing classes, which are the first care of the government, and, second, because it would retard the great industrial development now going

It is rather interesting to look back over the past two or three months and note the many changes of sentiment that have taken place on the currency question. The Mexican Herald, up to it is clear that the laws of property have the time the violent fluctuations in ex- been so far extended as to violate natchange took place, had been a consistent ural rights. The earth is given as a bimetallist, and then a change came over the spirit of its dream, slight, it is live on .- Thomas Jefferson. true, but nevertheless a change. Articles began to appear suggesting many dom of thought.

This peculiar attitude of the Mexican | ing flowers."

Herald-knowing as many did that Mr. Guernsey, its editor, was not without the requisite strength of character to maintain his honest convictions-was not a little puzzling to those who had watched its career. This change of sentiment in the Herald occurred about the same time the Mexican railroad tariff association began the consideration of the sliding tariff scale referred to above. Assuming that the course of the Mexican Herald on the currency question was directed from the business office instead of the editorial room, and assuming to be true also the rumor that the Mexican Herald is the organ of the Mexican Central railroad, the change of base on the currency question is easily explained. This change continued nearly up to the time of Mr. Bryan's arrival. the touch. There are two conclusions to be drawn from this-one is that hopeessness of the attempt of the Mexican Central to have its sliding scale of tariff adopted by the government, and the other, that while Gen. Diaz is president and Mr. Limantour secretary of the treasury the honor of the peso willabe maintained. My reference to the Mexican Herald in this particular, and the conditions which produced the chaos deviating course, is for the sole purpose of dispelling the impression which such a course created in the states of the uncertainty of the Mexican government on bimetallism. That principle is fixed, immovable. The power of corporations cannot shake it. Neither can their press, with its sinuous movements, disturb it. This point will be made clear by Mr. Bryan in his forthcoming papers. which will have the effect of settling once for all the doubt about the permancy of bimetallism in Mexico .- "Sko-

### FIGHT IT OUT.

lastikos," in Los Angeles Herald.

Where Will Bimetallists Who Voted for McKinley Stand? There are two ways of looking at the report of the self-constituted "mone tary commission." It is outspoken for the single gold standard and in favor of the national banks issuing all paper money and of course securing the profits of so doing.

One way of meeting this is to protest and to fight it in congress. It is easy \$51,500,000, or just about \$1,000,000, to demonstrate that it will result in a further enhancement of gold in its purchasing power, and, consequently must cause another drop in prices and fix a tem effectually, dispels colds, headican budget for 1897-98 estimates the policy of falling prices upon the coun- aches and fevers and cures habitual try. This is so fatal to the interests of constipation. Syrup of Figs is the the producer and is so serious a matter, involving, also, vital moral and social industry of the republic is taking rapid questions, that the first impulse is to strides. Two items will be sufficient in take any course, promptly and ener-

But another view is to say to these gold worshipers: Go on, eat gold, grind it up as the Israelites did the golden of last year amounted to 4,503,773 yards, calf, and drink it; have it for breakas against 6,039,080 yards in the corre- fast, dinner and supper, if you will, but remember you will finally meet a just retribution. To use another figure, give them all the rope they need to hang months designated. It has been as- themselves. For we know that the people of this country will finally awake know that three-quarters of the cotton to the enormity of this policy. The innow used in the Mexican mills is of na- cubus piled upon them by the money may be by a social earthquake or volcano, but when that time comes the

If we favored this last policy for our friends in congress, to let the moneylending clique have their way, led by the "monetary commission" and seconded by Secretary Gage, we should soon find out how many of the bi-

They now know that there is no hope become gold monometallists, or will The railroads and especially the Mexi- they take a manly stand for American

For our own part, we believe in fighting the ground inch by inch and believe we can, even in this congress, defeat metallism.-Western Rural.

## JUST A SUGGESTION.

-Some of the dollar marks on Hanna's vestmen; were pulled off in the Ohio scuffle.-Atlanta Constitution. -Senator Wolcott thinks a ratio of

wenty to one might go. It looks

now as though Senator Wolcott is more

likely to go. -Dwight L. Moody says the century needs a martyr. What an opportunity Hanna missed to fill a long-felt want .-Chicago Dispatch.

Then none was for a party; Then all was for the state; Nor rich nor poor, but equal all Within the city's gates.

-When Senator Vest, of Missouri, heard of Hanna's election, he said to a group of republicans: "Hanna's got it! You can't keep the workingmen down!"

-The administration might be able to obscure its financial position still further by arranging a series of joint debates between Secretary Gage and Senator Wolcott .- N. Y. Journal. -Wherever there are in any country

uncultivated lands, unemployed poor, common stock for man to labor and

A Silver Leader's Reception. Concerning William J. Bryan's trip schemes for the improvement of the through Mexico, ex-Gov. Crittenden, Mexican currency and for maintaining who accompanied him, says: "Mr its stability. To say they were ingenious Bryan's trip through Mexico was like conveys but a faint idea of their con- a triumphal entry from beginning to struction. The fangs of the goldbugs end. He was accorded a welcome, from were hidden in sentences woven with the time he entered the country until silver cords. Their surface was as he left, such as no private citizen of any smooth as velvet, but underneath were country ever received there. The only claws capable of tearing out the life- way I can describe it is by saying that blood of the nation and blasting for the 800 miles from Nuevo Laredo to the years the hopes of a people who are just City of Mexico seemed like one long emerging from abyssmal darkness and road lighted in honor of the occasion superstition into light, truth and free- and walled in on either side by crowds of people, shouting, dancing and throw-

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